

Original Research Article

Effect of GA₃ and BA on vegetative growth and flower induction in gladiolus (*Gladiolus grandiflorus*)

Abstract

The influence of foliar application of plant growth regulator on vegetative growth and flower induction of three gladiolus cultivars namely 'American Beauty', 'White Prosperity' and 'Red Beauty', was investigated during the year 2021-2022. Growth regulators, viz., gibberellic acid (GA₃) (100, 150 and 200 ppm) and benzyl adenine (BA) (50, 75 and 100 ppm) were sprayed at 3 leaves and 6 leaves stage after planting of corms. The results revealed that foliar application of GA₃ @ 200 ppm on cv. 'White Prosperity' recorded maximum plant height (134.27 cm), number of leaves per plant (8.53), leaf area (74.41 cm²), minimum days to 50% spike emergence (95.00) and 50% basal floret showing colour (107.00 days).

Keywords: - Benzyl Adenine, Gibberellic Acid, Gladiolus, Growth Regulators

1. INTRODUCTION

Gladiolus grandiflorus L. also known as "Sword Lily" is one of the important ornamental flowering bulbous plants in India, as well as in the world. It belongs to the Iridaceae family and is grown as bedding plant in gardens and used in floral arrangements for interior decoration, as well as making high-quality bouquets (Lepcha *et al.*, 2007). The flower is in high demand due to its attractive spikes, big florets, dazzling colors and long vase life (Farid-Uddin *et al.*, 2002). Gibberellic acid (GA₃) is known to be involved in increasing stem height, number of leaves per plant, leaf area, shoot dry weight and flower diameter (Siraj and Al-Safar, 2006). GA₃ delays senescence of flowers by reducing the senescence-promoting effect of ethylene (Faraji *et al.*, 2011). However, the role of GA₃ in plants is complicated (Arora *et al.*, 1992). Attempts have been made to explore the role of GA₃ in growth and flowering of gladiolus by various workers and the application of GA₃ was found to shorten number of days to flowering, increase spike length, number of flowers per spike, floret diameter, shoot elongation and vegetative growth significantly (Roychowdhury, 1989; Chopde *et al.*, 2012). Benzylaminopurine (BAP) delays senescence by protecting cells and proteins (Faraji *et al.*, 2011) and increase the postharvest life of different cut flowers by delaying breakdown and degradation of proteins and chlorophyll (Emami *et al.*, 2011; Faraji *et al.*, 2011).

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was carried out during 2021 -2022 at the experimental farm of Division of Floriculture and Landscaping, Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Jammu, Chatha, Jammu and Kashmir, India. The trial was laid out in factorial randomized block design with three replications and twenty-one treatment combinations. The treatment comprised of three gladiolus varieties viz., 'American Beauty', 'White Prosperity' and 'Red Beauty' and two growth regulators with their three levels of each viz., BA (50, 75 and 100 ppm) and GA₃ (100, 150 and 200 ppm), and compared with control. Solution of plant growth regulators was sprayed as per the treatment along with

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Effect of Gibberellic Acid and Benzyl Adenine on Vegetative Growth and Flower Induction in Gladiolus (*Gladiolus grandiflorus* L.)

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Comment [E3]: Cultivated varieties which are the product of selection and/or breeding are to be referred to as "cultivars" and not "varieties". Cultivar names are to be written in accordance with the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants*. The current (2016) edition is obtainable from ISHS via <https://www.ishs.org/scripta-horticulturae/international-code-nomenclature-cultivated-plants-ninth-edition>. In particular, the part of a name which denotes the cultivar is to be placed within single quotation marks. The abbreviation "cv." is not to be used within a name (e.g., *Malus domestica* 'Golden Delicious', not *Malus domestica* cv. Golden Delicious).

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control at 30th and 60th day after planting. All the intercultural operations were followed as and when required. Randomly five plants were selected from each plot and labelled for the purpose of recording various parameters. The data was analyzed statistically.

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3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Plant height

The results of the present experiment revealed that the varieties and plant growth regulators showed significant effect on the plant height (Table 1). The mean value of different cultivars of gladiolus studied showed that plant height produced by 'White Prosperity' (125.74 cm) were higher than 'American Beauty' (119.65 cm) and 'Red Beauty' (113.41 cm). Data recorded for plant growth regulators (Table 1) reveal that maximum plant height (124.06 cm) were noticed in plant treated with foliar spray of GA₃ @ 200 ppm, which was found to be statistically at par with GA₃ @ 150 ppm and GA₃ @ 100 ppm (122.02 cm) and (121.53 cm) respectively, while the minimum plant height (113.91 cm) was recorded in control. The interaction effect of varieties and plant growth regulators was also found significant. The maximum plant height (124.06 cm) was noticed in plants treated with GA₃ @ 200 ppm, followed by plants treated with GA₃ @ 150 ppm, while the minimum plant height (113.91 cm) was recorded in control. An increase in growth parameters with the application of GA₃ might have been resulted due to the promotory action of gibberellic acid on dormancy of gladiolus corms and an enhanced cell division in shoot tip and cell elongation. These results can be correlated with the findings of Quyoom (2011) and Sudhakar and Rameshkumar (2012) in gladiolus. Increasing plant height in with the application of GA₃ has also been reported in gladiolus (Rana *et al.*, 2005; Naveen *et al.*, 2008; Chopdeet *et al.*, 2012), tulip (Saniewskiet *et al.*, 1999), iris (Al-Khassawneh *et al.*, 2006) and tuberose (Asil *et al.*, 2011). This may be possibly due to its growth promoting effect in stimulating and accelerating cell division and/or cell enlargement.

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Table 1.-Effect of growth regulators and varieties on plant height (cm) in gladiolus.

Growth regulators	Varieties			Mean
	'American Beauty'	'White Prosperity'	'Red Beauty'	
Control	118.80	120.33	102.60	113.91
BA 50 ppm	120.00	125.00	116.33	120.44
BA 75 ppm	119.47	122.47	112.27	118.07
BA 100 ppm	119.37	120.93	111.20	117.17
GA ₃ 100 ppm	119.40	128.33	116.87	121.53
GA ₃ 150 ppm	120.20	128.87	117.00	122.02
GA ₃ 200 ppm	120.30	134.27	117.60	124.06
Mean	119.65	125.74	113.41	

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	Varieties (A)	Growth regulators (B)	Interaction (A × B)
SE(m)	0.61	0.94	1.62
C.D.	1.76	2.69	4.65

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3.2. Number of leaves per plant

The results of the present experiment revealed that the varieties and plant growth regulators showed significant effect on the number of leaves per plant (Table 2). The mean value of different cultivars of gladiolus studied showed that number of leaves per plant produced by 'White Prosperity' (7.77) was statistically at par with that of 'American Beauty' (7.65). Data recorded for plant growth regulators reveal that maximum number of leaves per plant (8.23) were produced in plants treated with GA₃ @ 200 ppm, which was found to be statistically at par with GA₃ 150 @ ppm (7.99), while the minimum number of leaves (7.14) were recorded in control. The interaction effect of varieties and plant growth regulators on number of leaves per plant of gladiolus was found to be non-significant. Various factors play part in enhancing the growth of gladiolus plants, like the genetical makeup of cultivars, favourable environmental conditions, and soil texture. Hence a greater number of leaves per plant in 'White Prosperity' may be due to its genetic characteristics that best suits to soil and climatic condition provided (Al-Humaid, 2004). An increase in growth parameter like number of leaves, with the application of GA₃ might be due to enhanced cell division occurred in shoot tip with cell elongation and growth promoter action of gibberellic acid (Sudhakar and Kumar, 2012). In various studies, exogenous application of gibberellin was found to be the promoter of shoot elongation and vegetative growth (Xu *et al.*, 1997; Chopdeet *al.*, 2015).

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Table 2. Effect of growth regulators and varieties on number of leaves per plant in gladiolus.

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Growth regulators	Cultivars/Varieties			Mean
	'American Beauty'	'White Prosperity'	'Red Beauty'	
Control	7.20	7.33	6.90	7.14
BA 50 ppm	7.57	7.67	7.53	7.59
BA 75 ppm	7.47	7.50	7.43	7.47
BA 100 ppm	7.40	7.40	7.37	7.39
GA ₃ 100 ppm	7.80	7.90	7.73	7.81
GA ₃ 150 ppm	8.00	8.03	7.93	7.99
GA ₃ 200 ppm	8.10	8.53	8.07	8.23

Mean	7.65	7.77	7.57
	Varieties (A)	Growth regulators (B)	Interaction (A × B)
SE(m)	0.06	0.08	0.15
C.D.	0.16	0.24	N/A

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3.3. Leaf area (cm²)

The results of the present experiment revealed that the varieties and plant growth regulators showed significant effect on the leaf area (cm²) (Table 3). The mean value of different cultivars of gladiolus studied showed that leaf area (cm²) produced by 'White Prosperity' (71.09 cm²) was found to be statistically at par with 'American Beauty' (70.17 cm²). Data recorded for plant growth regulators reveal that maximum leaf area (73.90 cm²) were noticed in plants treated with foliar spray of GA₃ @ 200 ppm, which was statistically at par with GA₃ @ 150 ppm (73.19 cm²) and GA₃ @ 100 ppm (72.97 cm²), while the minimum leaf area (63.12 cm²) were recorded in control. The interaction effect of varieties and plant growth regulators was also found significant. The maximum leaf area (74.41 cm²) was noticed in the treatment combination of 'White Prosperity' with the foliar application of GA₃ @ 200 ppm which was found to be at par in treatment combination of 'American Beauty' with foliar spray of GA₃ @ 200 ppm, 'Red Beauty' with foliar spray of GA₃ @ 200 ppm, 'White Prosperity' with foliar spray of GA₃ @ 150 ppm, 'American Beauty' with foliar spray of GA₃ @ 150 ppm, 'Red Beauty' with foliar spray of GA₃ @ 150 ppm, 'White Prosperity' with foliar spray of GA₃ @ 100 ppm, 'American Beauty' with foliar spray of GA₃ @ 100 ppm, 'Red Beauty' with foliar spray of GA₃ @ 100 ppm and 'White Prosperity' with foliar spray of BA 50 ppm (74.01 cm²), (73.27 cm²), (73.22 cm²), (73.20 cm²), (73.16 cm²) (73.10 cm²) (72.96 cm²), (72.85 cm²) and (72.60 cm²) respectively, while the minimum leaf area (62.80 cm²) was recorded in control. It may be due to action of gibberellins occurring through the enhancement in auxin by proliferating the site of auxin action. Also, foliar application of growth regulator shows the effect on vegetative parameters (Kiradet *et al.*, 2001).

Table 3.-Effect of growth regulators and varieties on leaf area (cm²) in gladiolus.

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Growth regulators	Varieties			Mean
	'American Beauty'	'White Prosperity'	'Red Beauty'	
Control	62.83	63.73	62.80	63.12
BA 50 ppm	72.49	72.60	72.20	72.43
BA 75 ppm	71.49	72.02	70.99	71.50
BA 100 ppm	64.17	68.54	63.80	65.50
GA ₃ 100 ppm	72.96	73.10	72.85	72.97
GA ₃ 150 ppm	73.20	73.22	73.16	73.19
GA ₃ 200 ppm	74.01	74.41	73.27	73.90

Mean	70.17	71.09	69.87
	?Varieties (A)	Growth regulators (B)	Interaction (A × B)
SE(m)	0.24	0.37	0.64
C.D.	0.69	1.06	1.83

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3.4. Days to 50% spike emergence

Minimum number of days to 50% spike emergence (102.00 days) was observed in ~~cv.~~ 'White Prosperity'. Among the plant growth regulator treatments, minimum number of days to 50% spike emergence (95.56 days) was recorded with foliar application of GA₃ at 200 ppm which was found to be statistically at par with GA₃ 150 ppm (96.33 days) whereas control recorded maximum number of days to 50% spike emergence (102.00 days). Interaction effect due to varieties and growth regulators on number of days to 50% spike emergence was found to be significant. The treatment combination of GA₃ 200 ppm and 'White Prosperity' ~~variety~~ significantly recorded minimum number of days to 50% spike emergence (95.00 days) which was found to be statistically at par with the treatment combination of 'American Beauty' with GA₃ @ 200 ppm, 'Red Beauty' with GA₃ @ 200 ppm, 'White Prosperity' with GA₃ @ 150 ppm and 'American Beauty' with GA₃ @ 150 ppm (95.67 days), (96.00 days), (96.00 days) and (96.33 days) respectively whereas the treatment combination of control and 'Red Beauty' ~~variety~~ noted maximum number of days to 50% spike emergence (110.67 days) in gladiolus. This might be due to higher concentrations of GA₃ associated with anthocyanin and developed florigen, which induce early flowering, also increase in endogenous level of GA₃ and increased photosynthetic area and respiration which enhanced CO₂ fixation in plant and associated with the early flowering (Ramachandrudu and Thangam, 2007). Neetu *et al.*, (2007) and Devadanamet *al.*, (2013) also noticed that higher concentration of GA₃ influenced early initiation of spike in gladiolus.

Table 4. Effect of growth regulators and ?varieties on days to 50% spike emergence in gladiolus.

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Growth regulators	?Varieties			Mean
	'American Beauty'	'White Prosperity'	'Red Beauty'	
Control	110.00	109.67	110.67	110.11
BA 50 ppm	103.67	103.33	104.00	103.67
BA 75 ppm	105.00	104.67	107.67	105.78
BA 100 ppm	108.67	108.33	109.00	108.67
GA ₃ 100 ppm	102.33	97.00	102.67	100.67
GA ₃ 150 ppm	96.33	96.00	96.67	96.33
GA ₃ 200 ppm	95.67	95.00	96.00	95.56

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Mean	103.10	102.00	103.81
	Varieties (A)	Growth regulators (B)	Interaction (A × B)
SE(m)	0.19	0.28	0.49
C.D.	0.53	0.82	1.41

The observations on number of days taken for 50% basal floret showing colour have been presented in Table 5. The earliest number of days taken for 50% basal floret showing colour was recorded in 'White Prosperity' (102.00 days) followed by 'American Beauty' (103.10 days). The higher doses of GA₃ @ 200 ppm took lesser number of days (107.33 days) taken for 50% basal floret showing colour as compared control (110.67 days). The interaction of varieties and plant growth regulators significantly influenced days taken for 50% basal floret showing colour. Earliest days (107.00 days) taken for 50% basal floret showing colour was recorded with treatment combination of 'White Prosperity' and foliar spray of GA₃ @ 200 ppm which was found to be statistically at par with the treatment combination of 'American Beauty' with GA₃ @ 200 ppm, 'Red Beauty' with GA₃ @ 200 ppm and 'White Prosperity' with GA₃ @ 150 ppm (107.33 days), (107.67 days) and (108.33 days) respectively. It may be due to the application of GA₃ has positive impact on regulating vegetative growth and early floral initiation. Gibberellic acid promoted vegetative growth and increased the photosynthetic and metabolic activities caused more transport and utilization of photosynthetic products resulted early flowering in gladiolus (Sharma, 2004; Devadanamet *et al.*, 2007 and Dogra *et al.*, 2012).

Table 5: Effect of growth regulators and varieties on days to 50% basal floret showing colour in gladiolus.

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Growth regulators	Varieties			Mean
	'American Beauty'	'White Prosperity'	'Red Beauty'	
Control	123.00	122.67	123.67	123.11
BA 50 ppm	118.00	118.00	118.33	118.11
BA 75 ppm	119.00	118.67	121.00	119.56
BA 100 ppm	122.00	121.33	122.33	121.89
GA ₃ 100 ppm	116.33	109.33	116.67	114.11
GA ₃ 150 ppm	108.67	108.33	109.00	108.67

GA₃200 ppm	107.33	107.00	107.67	107.33
Mean	116.33	115.05	116.95	
	Varieties (A)	Growth regulators (B)	Interaction (A × B)	
SE(m)	0.18	0.28	0.48	
C.D.	0.52	0.80	1.38	

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CONCLUSION

It can be concluded from the present investigation that gladiolus variety 'White Prosperity' performed better than other varieties in respect of all the vegetative and flowering parameters and GA₃ @200 ppm significantly increased plant height (cm), number of leaves per plant, leaf area (cm²), days to 50% spike emergence and number of days to 50% basal floret showing colour. Among interactions, foliar application of GA₃@200 ppm concentration significantly increased vegetative parameters and induced early flowering in variety 'White Prosperity'.

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